

Further, according to the functional material and the functional device of the present invention, it is possible to change a wavelength of a transmission sound wave such as a transmission ultrasonic wave or convert an 5 incident sound wave into another sound wave whose attribute is different from that of the incident sound wave on the basis of a signal supplied from external.

What is Claimed is:

- 10 1. A functional material comprising:
a periodic structure having a periodicity with a unit cycle on the order of a wavelength of an electromagnetic wave; and
means for disturbing the periodicity of said periodic structure, said means being provided in at least one portion of said periodic structure;
wherein said means for disturbing the periodicity of said periodic structure is controllable from external.
- 15 2. A functional material according to claim 1,
wherein a kinetic function or a change in refractive index is given to said means for disturbing the periodicity by controlling, from external, said means for disturbing the periodicity.
- 20 3. A functional material according to claim 1,
wherein a first electromagnetic wave incident on said

periodic structure is converted into a second electromagnetic wave, at least one attribute of which is different from that of said first electromagnetic wave, by controlling, from external, said means for disturbing the
5 periodicity.

4. A functional material according to claim 3,
wherein said attribute of said second electromagnetic wave
is a traveling direction, a wavelength, an intensity, a
polarization orientation, a spatial coherence, or a
10 wavelength coherence of said second electromagnetic wave.

5. A functional material according to claim 1,
wherein said periodic structure is a one-dimensional, two-dimensional, or three-dimensional periodic structure.

6. A functional material according to claim 1,
15 wherein the unit cycle of said periodic structure is in a range of 1/50 time to 50 times of a wavelength of an electromagnetic wave.

7. A functional material according to claim 1,
wherein the unit cycle of said periodic structure is in a
20 range of 1/5 time to 5 times of a wavelength of an electromagnetic wave.

8. A functional material according to claim 1,
wherein said periodic structure is formed by stacking,
distributing, or building-up elements identical to each
25 other, and said means for disturbing the periodicity is

composed of an element different from said elements constituting said periodic structure.

9. A functional material according to claim 1,
wherein said periodic structure is formed by stacking,
5 distributing, or building-up two kinds or more materials,
and said means for disturbing the periodicity is composed of
a material different from said materials constituting said
periodic structure.

10. A functional material according to claim 1,
wherein said periodic structure is formed by stacking,
distributing, or building-up two kinds or more materials,
and said means for disturbing the periodicity is composed of
a material which exhibits a kinetic function when receiving
a signal from external.

15 11. A functional material according to claim 10,
wherein said two kinds or more materials constituting said
periodic structure are dielectric substances.

12. A functional material according to claim 11,
wherein said dielectric materials are at least one kind of
20 materials selected from a group consisting of oxides,
fluorides, solid-solutions between oxides, solid-solutions
between fluorides, chalcogenide compounds, single-
semiconductors, and solid-solutions of single-
semiconductors.

13. A functional material according to claim 12,
wherein said oxides are at least two kinds of oxides
selected from a group consisting of TiO₂, SiO₂, ZrO₂, CeO₂,
Al₂O₃, MgO, SixO_y, ThO₂, SnO₂, In₂O₃, ZnO, La₂O₃, Nd₂O₃,
5 Sb₂O₃, Bi₂O₃, Pr₆O₁₁, TixO_y, CaO, and SrTiO₃.

14. A functional material according to claim 12,
wherein said fluorides are at least two kinds of fluorides
selected from a group consisting of MgF₂, CeF₃, LaF₃, NdF₃,
PbF₂, NaF, Na₃AlF₆, LiF, and CaF₂.

10 15. A functional material according to claim 12,
wherein said chalcogenide compounds are at least two kinds
of chalcogenide compounds selected from a group consisting
of ZnS, ZnSe, CdS, CdSe, CdTe, PbS, PbTe, and Sb₂S₃.

15 16. A functional material according to claim 12,
wherein said single-semiconductors are at least two kinds of
single-semiconductors selected from a group consisting of
Si, Ge, and Te.

20 17. A functional material according to claim 10,
wherein said material exhibiting a kinetic function is a
piezoelectric material or a material having an electro-optic
effect.

25 18. A functional material according to claim 10,
wherein said material exhibiting a kinetic function is a
perovskite-type piezoelectric material or an ilmenite-type
piezoelectric material.

19. A functional material according to claim 18,
wherein said perovskite-type piezoelectric material is one
kind of perovskite-type piezoelectric materials selected
from a group consisting of $\text{Pb}(\text{ZrTi})\text{O}_3$, $(\text{PbLa})(\text{ZrTi})\text{O}_3$,
5 BaTiO_3 , $(\text{BaSrCa})(\text{TiZrSnHf})\text{O}_3$, and PbTiO_3 .

20. A functional material according to claim 18,
wherein said ilminite-type piezoelectric material is LiNbO_3
or LiTaO_3 .

21. A functional material according to claim 10,
10 wherein said material exhibiting a kinetic function is at
least one kind of piezoelectric materials selected from a
group consisting of $\text{Bi}_{12}\text{SiO}_{20}$, $\text{Bi}_{12}\text{GeO}_{20}$, $\text{Bi}_{12}\text{TiO}_{20}$, KDP,
 $\text{K}(\text{TaNb})\text{O}_3$, $(\text{SrBa})\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$, ZnO , and $(\text{ZnMg})\text{O}$.

22. A functional material according to claim 10,
15 wherein said material exhibiting a kinetic function is a
semiconductor material having no center of symmetry.

23. A functional material according to claim 22,
wherein said semiconductor material having no center of
symmetry is selected from CdTe, GaAs, InP, ZnS, ZnSe, and
20 these semiconductors are doped with a trace of active metal
ions.

24. A functional material according to claim 10,
wherein said material exhibiting a kinetic function is a
host-guest type inorganic-organic composite material.

25. A functional material according to claim 24,
wherein a host of said host-guest type inorganic-organic
composite material is an inorganic lamellar material, and a
base material thereof is a lamellar perovskite-type niobium
5 containing material, a lamellar perovskite-type copper
containing material, a lamellar titanate niobate, a lamellar
rock salt structure oxide, a transition metal oxide
material, a transition metal oxochloride, a lamellar
polysilicate, a lamellar clay mineral, hydrotalcite, a
10 transition metal chalcogenide, zirconium phosphate, or
graphite.

26. A functional material according to claim 25,
wherein said lamellar perovskite-type niobium containing
material is KLaNb₂O₇, KCa₂Nb₃O₁₀, RbCa₂Nb₃O₁₀, CsCa₂Nb₃O₁₀,
15 or KNaCa₂Nb₄O₁₃.

27. A functional material according to claim 25,
wherein said lamellar perovskite-type copper containing
material is Bi₂Sr₂CaCu₂O₈ or Bi₂Sr₂Ca₂Cu₃O₁₀.

28. A functional material according to claim 25,
20 wherein said lamellar titanate niobate is KTiNbO₅, K₂Ti₄O₉,
or K₄Nb₆O₁₇.

29. A functional material according to claim 25,
wherein said rock salt structure oxide is LiCoO₂ or LiNiO₂.

30. A functional material according to claim 25,
wherein said transition metal oxide is MoO₃, V₂O₅, WO₃, or
ReO₃.

31. A functional material according to claim 25,
5 wherein said transition metal oxochloride is FeOCl, VOCl, or
CrOCl.

32. A functional material according to claim 25,
wherein said lamellar polysilicate is Na₂O-4SiO₂-7H₂O.

33. A functional material according to claim 25,
10 wherein said lamellar clay mineral is smectite, vermiculite,
or mica.

34. A functional material according to claim 25,
wherein said transition metal chalcogenide is TaSe₂, TaS₂,
MoS₂, or VSe₂.

15 35. A functional material according to claim 10,
wherein a conductive material for applying an electric field
is formed on both side surfaces of said material exhibiting
a kinetic function.

36. A functional material according to claim 35,
20 wherein said conductive material is ITO (In₂O₃ SnO₄).

37. A functional material according to claim 36,
wherein said material exhibiting a kinetic function is
different in refractive index from said materials
constituting said periodic structure.

38. A functional material according to claim 36,
wherein said material exhibiting a kinetic function is
identical in refractive index to said materials constituting
said periodic structure.

5 39. A functional material according to claim 10,
wherein letting A be a thin film made from a conductive
material, B be a thin film made from a piezoelectric
material or a material having an electro-optic effect
different in refractive index from A, C be a thin film made
10 from a paraelectric substance different in refractive index
from each of A and B, said periodic structure includes a
portion in which said thin films A, B, and C are stacked in
the order of ABAC.

15 40. A functional material according to claim 10,
wherein said periodic structure includes a portion in which
thin films made from a conductive material are periodically
stacked on piezoelectric materials or materials having an
electro-optic effect different in refractive index from said
thin films made from a conductive material.

20 41. A functional material according to claim 10,
wherein said functional material is formed on a flexible
base, to form an artificial skin.

25 42. A functional material according to claim 10,
wherein said functional material is formed on a silicon
base, to form an artificial skin.

43. A functional material according to claim 10,
wherein said functional materials are two-dimensionally,
periodically formed on a base in such a manner as to be
separated from each other, to form an artificial skin, and
5 part of said functional materials are deformed on the basis
of a signal supplied from external.

44. A functional material according to claim 1,
wherein said periodic structure is formed by stacking,
distributing, or building-up two kinds or more elements, and
10 said means for disturbing the periodicity includes a
material whose refractive index is changed on the basis of a
signal supplied from external.

45. A functional material according to claim 44,
wherein said material whose refractive index is changed is a
15 polar organic material.

46. A functional material according to claim 44,
wherein said material whose refractive index is changed is a
liquid crystal material.

47. A functional material according to claim 46,
20 wherein said liquid crystal material is a field alignment
type liquid crystal material.

48. A functional material according to claim 44,
wherein said material whose refractive index is changed is
urea or its associated material.

49. A functional material according to claim 44, wherein said material whose refractive index is changed is carbon disulfide or its associated material.

50. A functional material according to claim 44, wherein said material whose refractive index is changed is a spiropyran based compound, a WO₃ based electrochromism associated material, or a photochromism inorganic oxide.

51. A functional material according to claim 50, wherein said photochromism inorganic oxide is LiNbO₃:Fe, BaTiO₃:Ce, or SrTiO₃:Fe.

52. A functional material according to claim 1, wherein said means for disturbing the periodicity is composed of a material deformed by light irradiation or electric field application.

53. A functional material according to claim 1, wherein said periodic structure is composed of a group of dots formed on a base by printing.

54. A functional device comprising:

a periodic structure having a periodicity with a unit cycle on the order of a wavelength of an electromagnetic wave; and means for disturbing the periodicity of said periodic structure, said means being provided in at least one portion of said periodic structure;

wherein said means for disturbing the periodicity of said periodic structure is controllable from external.

55. A functional device according to claim 54,
wherein a pair of said functional devices, each of which has
said periodic structure formed by a group of projections
periodically disposed on a base, are movably opposed with
said group of projections directed inwardly.

56. A functional device according to claim 54,
wherein said periodic structure is formed by a group of
10 piezoelectric elements periodically disposed on a base, and
those selected from said piezoelectric elements are warped
when receiving a signal from external.

57. A functional device according to claim 54,
wherein said periodic structure is formed by stacking,
15 distributing, or building-up two kinds or more materials,
and said means for distributing the periodicity includes a
material which exhibits a kinetic function when receiving a
signal from external.

58. A functional device according to claim 57,
20 wherein said periodic structure has a three-dimensional
shape having six planes including a pair of opposed planes
and electrodes for applying an electric field to said
material exhibiting a kinetic function are provided on said
pair of planes; and

when light having a broad wavelength distribution is made incident on said periodic structure in parallel to said pair of planes provided with said electrodes, the wavelength of the light passing through said periodic structure is 5 changed by applying an electric field to said material exhibiting a kinetic function by using said electrodes.

59. A functional material comprising:

a periodic structure having a periodicity with a unit cycle on the order of a wavelength of a sound wave.

10 60. A functional material according to claim 59, wherein a first sound wave is converted into a second sound wave, at least one attribute of which is different from that of said first sound wave.

15 61. A functional material according to claim 60, wherein said attribute of said second sound wave is a traveling direction, a wavelength, an intensity, a polarization orientation, a spatial coherence, or a wavelength coherence of said second sound wave.

20 62. A functional material according to claim 59, wherein said periodic structure is a one-dimensional, two-dimensional, or three-dimensional periodic structure.

25 63. A functional material according to claim 59, wherein the unit cycle of said periodic structure is in a range of 1/50 time to 50 times of a wavelength of a sound wave.

64. A functional material according to claim 59,
wherein the unit cycle of said periodic structure is in a
range of 1/5 time to 5 times of a wavelength of a sound
wave.

5 65. A functional material according to claim 59,
said sound wave is an ultrasonic wave.

66. A functional material according to claim 59,
wherein said periodic structure is formed by stacking,
distributing, or building-up elements identical to each
10 other.

67. A functional material according to claim 59,
wherein said periodic structure is composed of a group of
dots formed on a base by printing.

68. A functional material according to claim 59,
15 wherein said periodic structure is composed of a thread-like
material.

69. A functional material according to claim 59,
wherein said periodic structure is composed of Peltier
elements periodically disposed on a base.

20 70. A functional material comprising:
a periodic structure having a periodicity with a
unit cycle on the order of a wavelength of a sound wave; and
means for disturbing the periodicity is provided in
at least one portion of said periodic structure.

71. A functional material according to claim 70,
wherein a first sound wave is converted into a second sound
wave, at least one attribute of which is different from that
of said first sound wave.

5 72. A functional material according to claim 71,
wherein said attribute of said second sound wave is a
traveling direction, a wavelength, an intensity, a
polarization orientation, a spatial coherence, or a
wavelength coherence of said second sound wave.

10 73. A functional material according to claim 70,
wherein said periodic structure is a one-dimensional, two-
dimensional, or three-dimensional periodic structure.

15 74. A functional material according to claim 70,
wherein the unit cycle of said periodic structure is in a
range of 1/50 time to 50 times of a wavelength of a sound
wave.

20 75. A functional material according to claim 70,
wherein the unit cycle of said periodic structure is in a
range of 1/5 time to 5 times of a wavelength of a sound
wave.

76. A functional material according to claim 70,
said sound wave is an ultrasonic wave.

77. A functional material according to claim 70,
wherein said periodic structure is formed by stacking,

distributing, or building-up elements identical to each other.

78. A functional material according to claim 70, wherein said periodic structure is composed of a group of 5 dots formed on a base by printing, and said means for disturbing the periodicity is composed of a group of dots formed on said base by printing, said material for forming said dots constituting said means being different from that for forming said dots constituting said periodic structure.

10 79. A functional material according to claim 70, wherein said periodic structure is composed of a thread-like material, and said means for disturbing the periodicity is composed of a thread-like material different from said material constituting said periodic structure.

15 80. A functional material comprising:
a periodic structure having a periodicity with a unit cycle on the order of a wavelength of a sound wave; and
means for disturbing the periodicity is provided in at least one portion of said periodic structure;
20 wherein said means for disturbing the periodicity is controllable from external.

25 81. A functional material according to claim 80, wherein the density of a gas in the vicinity of said means for distributing the periodicity is changed by controlling said means for distributing the periodicity from external.

82. A functional material according to claim 80,
wherein a first sound wave incident on said periodic
structure is changed from a second sound wave, at least one
attribute of which is different from that of said first
sound wave, by controlling said means for disturbing the
periodicity from external.

5 83. A functional material according to claim 82,
wherein said attribute of said second sound wave is a
traveling direction, a wavelength, an intensity, a
10 polarization orientation, a spatial coherence, or a
wavelength coherence of said second sound wave.

84. A functional material according to claim 80,
wherein said periodic structure is a one-dimensional, two-
dimensional, or three-dimensional periodic structure.

15 85. A functional material according to claim 80,
wherein the unit cycle of said periodic structure is in a
range of 1/50 time to 50 times of a wavelength of a sound
wave.

20 86. A functional material according to claim 80,
wherein the unit cycle of said periodic structure is in a
range of 1/5 time to 5 times of a wavelength of a sound
wave.

87. A functional material according to claim 80,
wherein said periodic structure is formed by stacking,

distributing, or building-up elements identical to each other.

88. A functional material comprising:

a periodic structure containing a material made luminous due
5 to inter-band transition;

wherein excitation light having such a wavelength as to
allow said light to substantially pass through said periodic
structure is made incident on said periodic structure from
external, so that said luminous material is irradiated with
10 said excitation light to allow electrons of said luminous
material to be changed from a ground state to an excitation
state; and

said periodic structure has a photonic band gap for said
emission wavelength allowing emission transition of said
15 luminous material.

89. A wavelength selection light emitting material
allowing time setting comprising:

a luminous material made luminous due to inter-band
20 transition, said luminous material being contained in a
periodic structure having a periodicity with a unit cycle on
the order of a wavelength of excitation light or emission
wavelength;

wherein when said wavelength selection light emission
25 material is irradiated from external with excitation light,
said luminous material is excited to cause electron
transition to an excitation state, and said luminous
material is made luminous on a basis of a signal.

90. A wavelength selection light emission material allowing time setting according to claim 89, wherein said luminous material causes the electron transition from a ground state to the excitation state by irradiating said luminous material with said excitation light which substantially passes through said periodic structure;

5 said periodic structure has a photonic band gap for the emission wavelength allowing emission transmission of
10 said luminous material, to thereby keep a state in which the emission transition of said luminous material is forbidden;
and

15 the shape of a material, other than said luminous material, forming said periodic structure is changed or deformed on a basis of a signal, to disturb the periodicity of said periodic structure, with a result that the photonic field exerting an effect on said luminous material is changed, so that a window of a sharp mobile peak is opened
20 in the photonic band gap, to allow emission transition of only light having a wavelength at the mobile peak of said luminous material.